Numb. VI.]

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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[Vol. I.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.

THIS morning a perſon was arreſted who was under the protection of Sweden, with all his ſervants; he was conducted to priſon, and his effects put under the ſeal. This perſon has been for ſome years employed in the mint, and had the receiving of all the gold and ſilver to be converted into coin, but having in a ſhort time amaſſed a large fortune, he is ſuſpected and accuſed of having unlawfully made away with five or ſix millions of piaſtres, part of which he was imprudent enough to employ to oppoſe the election of the prince of Wallachia againſt the pleaſure of the ſovereign. He is now to give an account how he came by his riches, and as they have already put him to the torture, it is feared he will come badly off.

VIENNA, May 10.

The emperor dined laſt week at prince Kaunitz's, where a large party of the nobility were invited; when the converſation at table turning on the great change made by the emperor in the ſyſtem of penal laws, which, inſtead of puniſhing delinquents with death, brands in the cheeks, and ſets them to draw barges, or ſuch ſervile employments, a lady aſked, if ſuch puniſhments would be inflicted on the nobility, if guilty of like enormities: to which the emperor replied, "Heaven forbid that people of rank, who ought to ſet the beſt examples, ſhould be capable of ſuch depravity. But if a nobleman be ever found ſo loſt to the proper ſenſe of his character and dignity, I would firſt degrade him from his rank, and then the courts of juſtice ſhould treat him neither better nor worſe than any other raſcal who was not nobly deſcended."

COPENHAGEN, May 30.

The marriage of her royal highneſs the princeſs Louiſa Auguſta of Denmark with his highneſs the prince of Sleſwic Holſtein, was celebrated on Saturday evening laſt in this capital. The ceremony was performed in the picture gallery of the palace, according to the rites of the Lutheran church, in the preſence of his Daniſh majeſty, the prince royal, queen Dowager, prince Frederic and his conſort, the two younger princes of Sleſwic Holſtein, and the princeſs of Holſtein Glukſburgh, attended by the chief perſons of their reſpective houſholds, together with the nobility and foreign miniſters.

LONDON, June 13.

Mr. Pitt in anſwer to an enquiry of the earl of Surry, in the debate in the houſe of commons the eighth inſtant, ſaid, undoubtedly it was his intention to bring forward the buſineſs of the crown lands as early as poſſible; but he was fearful nothing more could be done this year, than uſing parliamentary authority for a more actual and accurate ſurvey. As for the claims of the American loyaliſts, every ſtep poſſible was taken to accompliſh the buſineſs, but he did not imagine the houſe would be called on to come to any thing deciſive on that head this year.

The late audacious attempt to rob the royal treaſury of Portugal, would be incredible from its magnitude, if ſome inſtances of a ſimilar nature, were not well warranted by hiſtorical memoirs now extant. Baron de Riedeſel, a Saxon nobleman who travelled over a great part of Europe, relates, that in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eleven, the late Frederic William, king of Pruſſia, was informed, that vaſt ſums had been miſſed by the comptroller general of the revenue, which muſt have been carried away in bags wherein the caſh was depoſited, as they could not be found. This treaſury was compoſed of a number of elegant vaults, under the royal palace at Berlin; the walls were twelve feet thick, and a guard of two hundred men, kept conſtant watch all round the building. A ſearch being made, a chaſm was diſcovered juſt large enough to admit a middle ſized dog. It was concluded that the thief or thieves entered by that paſſage; the following night the guards were withdrawn, and a ſelect number of the king's chamberlains hid themſelves in the vaults. Between twelve and one a man came in with a dark lanthorn; he went directly to one of the cheſts, opened the lid with eaſe, and took out three leather bags, which might contain about ten thouſand florins each, which he was preparing to carry off, one by one, when the gentlemen ſtarting from their hiding place, ſeized him. He proved to be a tradeſman of Berlin; who, had with incredible induſtry, dug the above paſſage under the wall, through which he conveyed as much caſh as he could carry at two or three times of a night. He was examined in council, and declared he had no accomplices. Being aſked how he could deceive the guards, either in digging the ground or entering the hole, he refuſed to tell, unleſs his majeſty would enſure him a pardon. This not being complied with, he was hanged on a gibbet thirty feet high, in the new market, after having his right hand cut off, his noſe ſlitted, and his legs broke with an iron bar, on the twenty firſt of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eleven.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 16.

"Baron Thulemeyer, envoy extraordinary to his Pruſſian majeſty, remitted to the preſident of the ſtates general, the following memorial;

"High and mighty Lords,

"The underſigned envoy of his Pruſſian majeſty is deſired to aſſure your high mightineſſes of the invariable and ſincere friendſhip which his majeſty bears towards them; and to aſſure them, at the ſame time, of the pleaſure he has in expreſſing himſelf a friend and ally of the republic, in the re-eſtabliſhment of the internal peace and tranquility of the United Provinces. His majeſty applauds and ſincerely agrees to theſe reſolutions. It would be highly agreeable to him, that they would zealouſly and firmly perſiſt in putting, not only the conſtitution and ſovereignty of the ſtate, but alſo the rights and privileges of the hereditary ſtadtholderſhip, upon a permanent baſis. His majeſty does not intend, by theſe reſolutions, to interfere in the government of the United Provinces. His paſt conduct proves him the friend and nigheſt neighbour of the republic, and as ſuch particularly intereſted in their welfare, and willingly offers his ſervices, counſel and aſſiſtance in whatever may contribute to their peace and happineſs internal or external.

(Signed)

De THULEMEYER."

Hague, May 15.

The duke d'Orleans has eſtabliſhed, at the place from whence he derives his title, a philanthropic ſociety, and endowed it with an annual income of ſixteen thouſand livres, for the ſervice of the poor in general. His highneſs propoſes to erect ſimilar ſocieties in the principal places of his ſovereignty.

The commercial treaty with France is in ſuch forwardneſs, that the preliminary articles are hourly expected at the ſecretary of ſtate's office. This being known to a few people, the ſtocks roſe one per cent. on Friday laſt, and when generally known will of courſe create a general riſe of the funds.

Thurſday morning a duel was fought near Kenſington, between lord Macartney and major general Stewart; of which the following is an authentic account, as tranſmitted to us by the ſeconds, colonel Fullarton and colonel Gordon, the former accompanying lord Macartney, and the latter general Stewart.

The place and time of meeting having been previouſly fixed, the parties arrived about half paſt four o'clock in the morning, and took their ground at the diſtance of 12 ſhort paces, meaſured off by the ſeconds who delivered to each one piſtol, keeping poſſeſſion of the remaining arms. General Stewart told lord Macartney, he doubted, as his lordſhip was ſhort-ſighted, he would not be able to ſee him; his lordſhip replied, "he did perfectly well." When the ſeconds had retired a little on one ſide, and as the parties were about to level, general Stewart obſerved to lord Macartney, that his piſtol was not cocked; his lordſhip thanked him, and cocked it. When they had levelled, general Stewart ſaid he was ready; his lordſhip anſwered he was likewiſe ready; and they both fired within a few inſtants of each other. The ſeconds obſerving lord Macartney wounded, ſtepped up to him, and declared the matter muſt reſt here: general Stewart ſaid, "this is no ſatisfaction," and aſked if his lordſhip was not able to fire another piſtol; his lordſhip replied, "he would try with pleaſure," and urged colonel Fullarton to permit him to proceed: the ſeconds, however, declared it impoſſible, and they would on no account allow it. General Stewart ſaid, "then I muſt defer it till another occaſion;" on which his lordſhip anſwered, "if that is the caſe we had better proceed now. I am here in conſequence of a meſſage from general Stewart, who called upon me to give him ſatisfaction in my private capacity for offence taken at my public conduct: and to evince that perſonal ſafety is no conſideration with me; I have nothing perſonal; the general may proceed as he thinks fit." General Stewart ſaid, "it was his lordſhip's perſonal conduct to him that he reſented." The ſeconds then put a ſtop to all further converſation between the parties, neither of whom had quitted their ground; general Stewart, in conſequence of his ſituation, having been under the neceſſity, from the firſt of putting his back to a tree.

The ſurgeons, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Home, who were attending at a little diſtance, were brought up by colonel Fullarton. Colonel Gordon, in the mean time, aſſiſted his lordſhip in taking off his coat, and requeſted him to ſit down, apprehending he might be faint through loſs of blood. Colonel Gordon then left the ground, in company with general Stewart; and an eaſy carriage was provided to convey his lordſhip home.

The ſeconds cannot help expreſſing, that no two perſons ever met on a ſimilar occaſion, who ſhewed more firmneſs and compoſure; and they are happy to add, that the ball is extracted, which was lodged in lord Macartney's right ſhoulder; and there is every reaſon to hope for his recovery.

(Signed) WM. FULLARTON.
A, GORDON.

A few days ago, the following very uncommon and extraordinary affray happened at Crondail, near Farnham, Surry:-----Two men and their wives being in company, ſome words aroſe between the men, and at length they went to blows; the battle was decided in about ten minutes, the iſſue of which not ſitting eaſy on the mind of the wife of the perſon beat, the women after a few words, ſet to, and after three or four rounds, agreed, like true boxers, to fight in buff, and inſtantly ſtripping off every thing except their under petticoats, ſtockings and ſhoes; the battle was then renewed with the utmoſt reſolution, and continued, without ceaſing, exactly 43 minutes; when victory was declared in favor of the wife whoſe huſband had been beaten. The women were ſo much bruiſed, as to be obliged to be carried home; and, what renders the affair the more extraordinary is, that they are people of credit.

The laſt advices from the continent confirm the probability of an approaching rupture between the Ruſſians and the Turks; and that the conteſt is likely to be a bloody one, as the latter have been ſome time prepared ſecretly for a war, and manifeſts a diſpoſition to riſk their very exiſtence to a people to regain their loſt credit among the European powers. The emperor, it is thought, will alſo be a party in this war, for which he is to have an extent of territory; his preſent poſſeſſions, extenſive as they are, not being ſufficient to ſatisfy his rapacious mind.

The empreſs of Ruſſia is ſo attentive to the art of agriculture, that ſhe has ſent ſix young men to France, ſix to Germany, and the ſame number to England, to receive inſtructions in the art of farming.

Private letters from India confirm the accounts of Tippoo Saib's death; and add, that having been defeated and wounded in a pitched battle with one of the princes, againſt whom he lately commenced hoſtilities, and being taken priſoner, the conqueror gave orders for his being hanged on the firſt tree they could find, which were carried into immediate execution.

A writer in the Hamburgh Journal aſſerts, that the annual importation into Europe of tea, from China, is nineteen millions of pounds weight, of which thirteen millions and a half are conſumed in Great-Britain and Ireland.

Thurſday between one and two o'clock, Mr. Blake and Mr. Redman, both officers in the navy, aſcended in a balloon of conſiderable ſize from a place in the Strand. The balloon roſe in a gradual and majeſtic manner, and deſcended about ſix, within two miles of Maidſtone, in Kent, where they reaſcended with an intention of continuing in the air all night.

Letters from Vienna, dated May 12, mention, that in caſe the houſe of Auſtria ſhould think proper to make an alliance againſt the Porte, in favor of Ruſſia, the ſtates of Venice had voluntarily requeſted to be included in the treaty; and were, ſuppoſing a war inevitable, preparing for it with the utmoſt alacrity. They had 11 new gallies on the ſtocks, and had purchaſed of the emperor at Trieſte, 15,000 quintals of gun powder.

Some years ago the French hoarded ſome thouſand chaldron of Engliſh coals in magazines near Calais, which, for want of proper care, heated, took fire, and were rendered unfit for uſe; ſince they they [illegible] out 4000l. in England upon paper, which was afterwards depoſited near Straſburgh, in order to print Voltaire's works on, and not unpackt for two years, and when lately they wanted to uſe it [illegible] be all ſpoiled,

RVATIONS *on the* COUNTRY *at the Head of the* OHIO RIVER, *with Digreſſions on various Subjects.*

(Continued from our laſt.)

THE ſituation of the town of Pittſburgh is greatly to be choſen for a ſeat of learning; the fine air, the excellent water, the plenty and cheapneſs of proviſions, render it highly favorable.

The inhabitants have entertained the idea of inſtituting an academy, but have it not in their power, all at once, to accompliſh every wiſh. Public ſpirit is not more apparent amongſt any people; but it is impoſſible to anſwer every demand which a thouſand wants of thoſe ſettling a new country require. The firſt efforts have been made to accommodate themſelves with lots of ground, with buildings and the common means of life; next, to eſtabliſh and ſupport a Chriſtian church. In a ſhort time, more conveniently, they may be able to attend to that great object, the education of youth. One or two ſchools are eſtabliſhed to teach the firſt elements; but it is greatly deſirable that there be ſuch which can conduct to more advancement in ſcience.

It is provided by our conſtitution, "That public ſchools be erected in every county," Agreeable to this proviſion it may be expedient that the legiſlature eſtabliſh ſchools in each county, either by an appropriation of ſomething from the public funds for that purpoſe, or by a ſpecial county tax. Nevertheleſs I am diſpoſed to be of opinion, that it will better anſwer the object, that a few ſchools, well endowed, be eſtabliſhed throughout the ſtate, where men of ſuperior academic knowledge may find it adviſeable to remain a number of years, or for life.

I do not know that the legiſlature could do a more acceptable ſervice to the commonwealth than by endowing a ſchool at this place. It will introduce money to Pennſylvania, for a ſeries of years, from the whole weſtern country. It will inſtitute knowledge & ability in this extreme of the government. We well know the ſtrength of a ſtate greatly conſiſts in the ſuperior mental powers of the inhabitants. When I have revolved (ſays the hiſtorian Salluſt) the Roman hiſtory, I have been led to conſider what it is that has given this people ſo great a ſuperiority over its neighbours in peace and war, and I have found that it has been owing to a few great men that happened to ariſe in it."

It is certain that a few eminent men in any period, have uſually given the ton, ſo to ſpeak, to a whole nation, nay, ſometimes to a whole age. They have been the authors of that ſuperiority which one age has obtained over another. To give examples from our own country; a few men at the beginning of this revolution, diſcovered the limits of the authority of Britain, and pointed out our juſt rights. The cultivated genius of theſe men, through the darkneſs of a night which might otherwiſe have involved the continent, flaſhed fires, and gave the flame of Ætnas.------ What then muſt be the ſtrength and dignity of a government, where eminent genius is every where called forth by education. Academies are the furnaces which melt the natural ore to real metal; the ſhops where the thunder-bolts of the orator are forged.----- Cultivated genius has the force of electric fire. I value not, ſaid Philip of Macedon, ſpeaking of Demoſthenes, the Illyſian foot or treballian horſe, ſo much as the lightning of that orator.

The eloquence of our writers and orators at the beginning of this conteſt was univerſally felt; it rouſed like the ſtorm of a deſart; it hurried to reſiſtance like the ſound of a trumpet. Britain fell back with aſtoniſhment not more at the power of our oratory in the ſenate, than at the gleam of our bayonets in the field.

The glory of each ſtate was in proportion to the heroes in the deliberative aſſembly, or in the field, which it produced. From a partiality to Pennſylvania, natural to a citizen, I envied Virginia her Henry and her Lee; New-Jerſey her Livingſton, and Maſſachuſetts her immortal Adams.

The door of Janus has been long open, preſenting battle axes and all the armoury of war. The literary education of our youth has been in the mean time neglected. It becomes us to reinſtitute the arts of peace, and keep an equal pace with our ſiſter ſtates. I ſhould rejoice to ſee Pennſylvania at all times able to produce mathematicians, philoſophers, poets, hiſtorians, and ſtateſmen, equal to any in the confederacy. With a view to this object it will become her to provide for the cultivation of genius in every part of the government. Who knows what portions of the elementary fire may reſt in this country; ſeminaries of learning will bring forth and kindle it to a blaze.

The ſtate of Pennſylvania has not been wholly inattentive to the intereſts of learning ſince the late war. It has added to the funds of the univerſity of Philadelphia, and ſet apart ſome lands for the endowment of the college at Carliſle. It remains that a ſeminary of learning be eſtabliſhed in this weſtern part of the government. For it cannot be expected that the uni[illegible] of Philadelphia can be of the leaſt ſervice to [illegible] hundred of the inhabitants in this country, [illegible]ſtances but moderate, will not enable them to ſupport their children even for a ſhort time in that city. The college at Carliſle is at the diſtance of near two hundred miles from the greater part of this country, and admitting that the expences of education are not greater there than they would be at a ſeminary here, yet the inconvenience muſt be obvious of ſending to ſo great a diſtance, and providing for the uſual wants of thoſe abroad. But why ſhall this country be under the neceſſity of remitting money to the county of Cumberland, for the advantages of education?

The country weſt of the mountain certainly deſerves a particular attention from the commonwealth. It has been a barrier of the war againſt the ſavages, and has greatly ſuffered from the depredations. To the inhabitants the whole war has been a tour of duty. Since the war money has been drawn from the country in obtaining rights for the lands which they have defended. In the mean time the country on the weſt of the Ohio has been ſold at a diſtance, and ſcarcely an individual of this country have had it in their power to make any purchaſe. Inaſmuch as there are lands ſtill remaining, might it not be wiſe in the government and diſcover a diſpoſition of doing equal juſtice to all parts of the commonwealth, to appropriate ſome of them for the uſe of an academy at Pittſburgh. The three thouſand acres that are oppoſite the town ſold in lots would eſtabliſh a handſome fund for that purpoſe. There is certainly no better uſe to which the wiſdom of the ſtate could apply it. It will be well that the repreſentatives, eſpecially of the three weſtern counties, preſs this point. It will be for the intereſt of this county in particular, and for the credit and intereſt of the whole commonwealth.

I have thrown out thoſe ideas careleſsly, as to ſtile and method, for to do ſervice, and not to acquire fame, is my object. I write only when it ſuits me, to unbend my mind from ſeverer ſtudies; and I cannot make a taſk of it. For this reaſon I am the more alarmed at the appearance of a critic; an animal which has always "impreſſed on my mind the image" of a ſpider; for it can attack the filements of the richeſt tapeſtry, but can itſelf weave nothing beyond the texture of a cobweb. The common people, by a miſtake of the term, call it a cricket, but I take it to be a kind of brown ſpider.

This animal I perceive begins to come already. The correſpondent who makes his queſtion in the laſt Gazette is a metaphyſical ſpider. I have read over Triſtram Shandy and ſeveral other books to be able to anſwer him, but dare not venture it. It gives me pain, becauſe I would be willing to keep on good terms with this formidable ſpecies. It is uſual with me, ſometimes in a ſummer evening, to recline in the ſhade of a ſpreading tree; and ſhould I offend one of theſe, it might, in that ſituation, be eaſy to creep up my back, and give a bite that might be dangerous. I knew a young man that was bit one day as he ſat at dinner juſt above the haunch bone; the lad was growing ſtiff, and had not oils and other antidotes been applied ſpeedily, he muſt have periſhed from the poiſon.

An apprehenſion of danger of this nature induces me to break off my writings for the preſent. Perhaps I may reſume them when the froſt comes and the critics retire to their holes, or die with the cold weather.

American Intelligence.

SHELBURNE, (*Nova Scotia*) *June* 29.

The houſe of aſſembly have been pleaſed to grant five hundred pounds, to the building of a Light-houſe at the entrance of our harbour.

They have alſo granted five hundred pounds to the compleating the road leading from Shelburne to Annapolis, and two hundred pounds for the Barrington road.

BOSTON, July 24.

By all the late letters from Europe, ſome of which are from the higheſt authorities, we are informed that no treaties of commerce, beneficial to America, are likely to take place, Congreſs not having power to regulate trade, to form treaties, or to procure a compliance with them when formed. Great-Britain complains that we do not comply with the definitive treaty, and that we defraud her merchants; ſhe will therefore have no treaty of commerce with us. The other powers to whom we are in debt, ſeeing the low ebb of our public credit. and the diſgraceful ſituation in which we place the HEAD of the union, are anxious for their intereſts, and forming deep deſigns againſt our's; while our divided councils, mean practices, and feeble federal government, invite all the nations on earth to depreſs, inſult and tread upon us.

July 31. Says a correſpondent, no money! no money! is the cry of every claſs of citizens, yet how well conduct and appearances coincide with the exclamation, every perſon of obſervation may be convinced. Inſpect the dreſs of male and female, obſerve their manner of living, view them ruſhing into every ſcene of amuſement and diſſipation, and aſk yourſelf the queſtion, How this mode of living can be carried on without money? Frugality is fled from among us. Some of our rulers ſet the example of extravagance and every claſs of citizens rapidly follow. Eſtabliſhed clubs are daily meeting; when the invention is racked for delicacies wherewith to fill the luxurious board. Tradeſmens bills are diſregarded, and the knocker often proclaims a dun which upon every principle ſhould be diſcharged. But the neceſſitous tradeſman may call again; the caſh is expended. Yet ſtation yourſelf at the door of any public amuſement and you will find theſe very characters crouding to ſee exhibitions which can only give a momentary pleaſure. Deluded metropolis, how is your virtue fallen! ſhake off your infatuation ere it be too late: receive diſcarded economy and frugality with cheerfulneſs and delight, and in their company exert yourſelves to regain your loſt poſſeſſions, that the gloomy ſtate of bankruptcy may be a ſtranger, and contentment, ſufficiency and happineſs enſue.

NEW-HAVEN, July 26.

Accounts from Newport repreſent the ſituation of that ſtate as truly unhappy, on account of the late act of their general aſſembly, by which any perſon who refuſes to take the paper money, emitted by a former act of aſſembly, or in any way attempts to depreciate it, is ſubjected to a fine of 100l. lawful money, and for a ſecond offence disfranchiſed. The merchants have almoſt univerſally ſhut up their ſtores, and buſineſs of every kind is ſtopped. The country withholds the uſual ſupplies of proviſions, which diſtreſſes principally the ſticklers [illegible] their iniquitous money, being generally thoſe who are impoveriſhed or largely in debt, who pleaſe themſelves with this eaſy way of being freed from the juſt demands of their creditors. On Friday ſe'nnight riot and diſcord prevailed. A number of perſons, headed by one Wanton and one Anthony, inſolently demanded that the ſtores in which corn was lodged, ſhould be opened, and the corn ſold for the new emiſſion, one of the merchants, who was a quaker, was ſo intimidated by their threats, that he conſented; but they were not equally ſucceſsful in their attempt upon another ſtore. The owners of which reſented the demand, and declared that they would defend their property at the riſque of their lives. The number which collected to preſerve the peace, and to aſſiſt in defending the property endangered, was ſo great, and their paſſions ſo juſtly warmed, that the fate of the ring-leaders of the riot hung on the ſlendereſt thread. A ſingle blow would have begun a conteſt in which their lives would have fallen a ſacrifice; but the timely intervention of ſome of the principal characters of the city prevented any further violences. At length the governor of the ſtate and two of his council appeared:----*He ſtooped to call away one of the ring-leaders of the riot, and went to his houſe.*---- A council was called, the governor and all civil officers were preſent: vigorous ſteps were tho't beſt by the majority; but the governor aſſured them that he had informed one of the ring-leaders, that if he again violated the peace, he ſhould exert his utmoſt authority for the ſupport of government, and he replied that he might depend upon his peaceable conduct in future. On this the council broke up.

Notwithſtanding the aſſurances of this diſturber of the peace, he ſoon after made an unprovoked attack upon one of the perſons who had appeared in defence of the property in danger. A number of perſons interfered, and the tranquility of the city continued when our laſt accounts left them.

The ſame violences begin to pervade every part of the ſtate----threats to break open cribs, and rob the the wealthy farmers daily increaſe. If reaſon does not effect a change of meaſures, ſurely theſe turbulent diſorders muſt.

NEW-YORK, July 28.

Our emiſſion of paper money has at length made its much wiſhed for, and long wanted appearance, to the univerſal ſatiſfaction of the citizens; and in all parts of the city bears the ſterling mark. The depreciation of ſimilar iſſues, has heretofore accuſtomed the inhabitants of theſe ſtates to diſtruſt all manner of *paper circulating medium*; but the *ſecurity of the foundation* on which our preſent emiſſion is eſtabliſhed, is notoriouſly ſuch as to command the unlimited confidence of the *moſt toriſied infidel.* The intereſt of the ſtate, and the unanimous voice of the citizens, called, with Stentorian lungs, for the meaſure at preſent adopted. *Vox populi, vox Dei*; and woe be to the baſe, deſigning, *inimical* individual, who ſhall dare to attempt the ſmalleſt obſtruction to its free circulation!

It gives us a heart-felt ſatiſfaction to be able to acquaint our readers, that the paper money is received by all ranks of our fellow-citizens with the greateſt alacrity. Nay, to ſhew their townſmen in what eſtimation they held the preſent emiſſion, ſeverals, on Tueſday and Wedneſday, exchanged, at their own particular requeſt, gold and ſilver for paper money to a conſiderable amount. This we aſſert as a fact; and hail the circumſtance as a happy omen of ſpeedy national proſperity.

The bickerings among the inhabitants of Newport, occaſioned by their new money, has been the means ome broken heads and bloody noſes, the week,

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 8.

[illegible] a late Engliſh Newſpaper.

On [illegible] of April died, at Rouen, in Nor- dy, [illegible] HOLKER, eſquire, knight of the er o[illegible], and inſpector general of the wool- nd co[illegible] manufactories of France.

The hiſtory of this gentleman is ſingular: he was erly a callender at Mancheſter, but joining the der in the late rebellion, was taken priſoner at ſle. He was confined in Newgate, and would inly have ſuffered for his unfortunate attachment he, together with his companion, eſcaped from gate by making a breach in the wall: his compa- got out firſt, but Mr. Holker being a very ſquare y man, the hole was too ſmall to admit his eſcape, n his companion, who had got down ſafe, found Holker could not follow him, he had the gene- reſolution to re-aſcend by the way which he had ped, determined that if Holker could not get out, ould ſtay and ſhare his fate; they both went to again, and having enlarged the hole they both ped. Holker afterwards remained ſix weeks con- ed in London, by a woman who kept a green ſtall, ugh hundred of pounds were offered for his ap- enſion. He afterwards eſcaped to France, and d with honor in the Iriſh brigade, till peace de- d him of his pay. Various were the applications by him to the Britiſh crown for pardon, but this ever could obtain; forced at laſt by neceſſity, he nduced to attempt the introduction of the Man- er manufactory at Rouen, in which he but too ſfully ſucceeded, to the great detriment of G. in. He lived to ſee the manufactory in its full , and to reap the reward of his ingenuity and in- . Whatever might be his political failings, his did honor to humanity; he lived eſteemed by all new him, and has died univerſally lamented."

g. 15. It is reported that the French are about en all the ports in the iſland of Tobago, and to r the iſland free.

en hundred and forty ſhips were expedited to the diſtant parts of the globe, in the courſe of the 1785, from the ports of Nantz, Bourdeaux, eilles, Havre-de-Grace, Port l'Orient, and Ro- , in France.

RICHMOND, Auguſt 10.

culative men, ſays a correſpondent, view with ſhment the preſent proſpect of our national con- He obſerves, that there is ſcarcely any who join in reprobating the meaſures of our leaders, e extravagance and diſſipation of individuals, is to be lamented that there are none who do than talk of theſe things; we want examples. of the tip-top ought to give more frugal faſhi- the lower order of the people.

riday laſt was executed at the gallows near this Thomas M'Aulay, for a rape; and a negro an ng to Mr. Nemo, of this city, for houſe break- Thomas Campbell was alſo carried under the s, and there received a reprieve

TRENTON, July 21.

withſtanding the flattering proſpect of great of wheat and rye this ſeaſon, we are informed al of our country correſpondents that the for- conſiderably injured by the ruſt, and the latter ed very light in ſome places by the exuberance e ſtraw, owing to the uncommon wet weather in May and June.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 4.

conjectured by ſome people, that the miſſing packet is taken and carried into Algiers. Theſe *ers*, it ſeems, like hungry and rapacious *law-* are ſuppoſed to want another *national fee* from Britain.

17. A letter from Wilmington (North-Caro- mentions, that an attempt was again made to ſet own on fire, but it having been ſoon diſcovered board of a veſſel, no damage has enſued. They fire to ſome ſhingles, which were laid contigu- a warehouſe, containing upwards of 3000 of naval ſtores. The incendiaries are as yet wn.

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Pittſburgh, Auguſt 30, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the inhabitants on the Monongahela river and neighbourhood adjoining, that he is to paſs up and down the ſaid river from Pittſburgh to Gaſting's Ferry, which is 35 miles by water, every week, with a boat; all perſons on or near ſaid river who have ſubſcribed for the Pittſburgh Gazette, or may hereafter ſubſcribe, can have their papers brought to them every week, at a more reaſonable rate than any other conveyance and without diſappointment,

JOHN BLAIR.

Pittſburgh, September 2.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, July 26.

"A ſhip arrived here yeſterday from Bourdeaux, with diſpatches for the governor, mentioning the capture of a frigate in the Engliſh channel; in conſequence of which, a hot preſs has begun here among the French ſailors, to man the ſhips of war now in port. Ten thouſand troops are expected here immediately, to protect this city."

Extract of a letter from London, May 20.

"The court of France is indefatigable in cultivating the friendſhip of the American ſtates. A ſecret treaty, reſpecting, as it is ſaid, the port of Rhode-Iſland, was a few days ſince negotiated by M. Dumos, on whom the king of France has ſettled a penſion of two thouſand five hundred livres, with a reverſion to that miniſter's daughter, for the ardent zeal he has ſhewn for the intereſts of France, united with thoſe of America."

For five weighty reaſons, a committee of Congreſs lately ſubmitted the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That the act of the ſtate of New-York, entitled, "An act for giving and granting to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, certain impoſt and duties on foreign goods imported into that ſtate, for the ſpecial purpoſe of paying the principal and intereſt of the debts contracted in the proſecution of the late war with Great Britain," ſo eſſentially varies from the ſyſtem of impoſt recommended by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, on the 18th day of April, 1783, that the ſaid act is not, and cannot be conſidered as a compliance with the ſame.

In CONGRESS, July 14th, 1786.

On the report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Lee, Mr. King and Mr. Kean.

Reſolved, That Congreſs conſider the confederation as a compact between the ſeveral ſtates for mutual good.

That the union under the authority of that compact has a right to demand the duties ſtipulated to be performed by each ſtate expreſſed by the articles of the ſaid compact.

That the firſt claim which the whole has on its parts is to comply with the formation of the ſovereignty, as a compliance therewith is eſſential to the execution of the purpoſes of the confederation.

That the ſtates have a right to appoint their delegates ſubject to the qualifications of the 5th article of the confederation as they may pleaſe.

That ſuch appointments being made conformable to the confederation, it becomes the duty of the ſtates ſeaſonably to ſend forward their delegates, and the ſtates neglecting ſo to do, become reſponſible to the union for the delays and evils which may enſue from ſuch neglect.

On a queſtion to agree to the following clauſe of the report, viz. "That a delegate having taken his ſeat in Congreſs has no right to withdraw himſelf without permiſſion obtained either from Congreſs or the ſtate he repreſents." The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Pinckney,

New-Hampſhire, divided. Maſſachuſetts, ay. Rhode-Iſland, divided. Connecticut, divided. New-York, no. New-Jerſey, ay. Pennſylvania, ay. Maryland, no. Virginia, no. North-Carolina, ay. South-Carolina, ay. Georgia, divided.

Meſſrs. Printers,

A Reader would wiſh to be informed whether or not you are confined to the publication of eſſays of one, two or three authors, or is your plan more general. I ſee by your laſt paper you have not been crammed with news, I may however be under a miſtake, as a repetition of paragraphs may be an over ſight in the compiler; at any rate let us know whether you will give room to any of our country nonſenſe; I have a great turn for writing myſelf, and ever ſince the ſtory of the catfiſh, my brains have been plodding ſome piece of plain ſtuff fit for our country neighbours to read and underſtand. I am no Latin ſcholar, neither can I ſpeak French; my father, however, took a wonderful pains to teach me the Engliſh language. I had no liberty, however, to bodder my brains about Hudibras, Ariſtotle, or any of theſe crazy brained fellows; neither do I or any of my neighbours underſtand ſuch high-flown terms; you very often make uſe of proverbs from theſe profane authors, entirely Hebrew to us; In your laſt you tell us of a man who ſpeaks about liberty, what uſe of bringing in ſuch heatheniſh names when we ourſelves have acted the ſcene: there is a neighbour of mine, a very godly man, who can define liberty better than any of the crew. Then you give us a ſcrap of Latin about the lawyers, I confeſs it is as dark to me as all their proceedings in general are.

One of our elders, who knows a little Latin, has given me an interpretation of it, but I think he may be wrong, he ſays it means "They labour to put themſelves in a terrible rage to fill their pockets;" now, I think there are too many words here, if you write any more of this kind ſtill be ſo good as to explain it. If you give us liberty to ſend you any letters, I have a noble ſelection, and as our committee mee turdays, we intend to give you all our news provements, land, &c. &c.

I am yours,

GILBERT GICHEN.

Peter's Creek, Auguſt 30, 1786.

[As the above correſpondent wiſhes to be informed whether we are confined to the publication of eſſays of one, two or three authors, or whether the plan is more general: the Printers are happy to acquaint him that the Pittſburgh Gazette ſhall never be a vehicle for conveying abuſe abroad, either on public or private characters; they alſo inform him, they will thankfully receive (from any perſon) eſſays which may tend to the entertainment or improvement of the readers of this paper.---They are ſorry to add, that many pieces have already been received for inſertion, which, if complied with, would have tended greatly to the injury of the Pittſburgh Gazette.]

WHEREAS by an act of general aſſembly of this ſtate, paſſed September 25th, 1783, permiſſion was given to the ſubſcriber to erect a ferry upon the tract of land reſerved for the uſe of the commonwealth oppoſite the town of Pittſburgh; and whereas it has been found by experience that the ſituation of the ground where the ferry is now erected is liable to overflow, and not by any means to anſwer the intentions of the legiſlature for the accommodation of the public; a repreſentation of which to the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, and their reſolution reſpecting the ſame, is as follows:

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, June 24, 1786.

REPRESENTATION having been made that the lot of ground within the limits of the tract of land reſerved for the uſe of the commonwealth and oppoſite the town of Pittſburgh, granted by act of aſſembly to William Butler, Eſq; for the purpoſes of keeping a ferry, is from its ſituation liable to be overflowed, and otherwiſe rendered unfit for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

Ordered, That indulgence be given to the ſaid Butler to eſtabliſh a landing place and ferry-houſe upon ſuch other part of the ſaid tract as will beſt promote the convenience of the public and the intention of the legiſlature declared in their act aforeſaid.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Butler be farther permitted to plough, ſow, and otherwiſe cultivate ſuch ground as have been fenced in, and hitherto occupied by James Boggs, deceaſed; and that in return for thoſe advantages the ſaid Butler ſhall come under obligation to prevent the commiſſion of all kinds of waſte of the timber growing and being upon the tract of land reſerved for the uſe of the commonwealth as aforeſaid.

In purſuance of the above order of council (ſecurity having already been given to council) notice is hereby given to all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever, not to commit any kind of waſte by cutting or falling timber of any kind whatſoever, upon the reſerved tract of land aforeſaid, or cutting up and carrying off the tract aforeſaid, any walnut, cherrytree, or other timber already cut down or laying within the limits of the reſerved tract aforeſaid, or from erecting any houſe or building of any kind whatſoever, upon the tract of land aforeſaid, as they ſhall anſwer at their peril for any ſuch offence.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 29, 1786.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has eſtabliſhed a Boat which performs a trip from his landing to Pittſburgh, once a week, and purpoſes carrying loading at 4d. per cwt. Said landing is within two and a half miles of Wickerham's ſaw and griſt mill, within two and a half miles of Magner's ſaw mill, and within two miles of Bradford's griſt mill, which will be finiſhed this fall; and the beſt roads on the weſt ſide of the Lauril Hill, alſo the moſt convenient way of tranſporting goods from the town of Pittſburgh to the town of Waſhington, and the beſt road in the country; and convenient to a neighbourhood of very able farmers, where there may be large quantities of grain purchaſed, and laid in the mills with little trouble and expence. Said landing is alſo within two miles of the Croſs-roads leading from Red ſtone old fort to Pittſburgh, from Hanna's town to Waſhington town, and from Red ſtone old fort to Robinſon's run; ſaid roads all interſect at captain John Wall's. It is evident that that there is no ſpeedier way of tranſporting any country produce or merchandize from Waſhington town to Pittſburgh, or from the latter to the former, than by ſaid boat. Said boat is alſo the moſt ſpeedy and ſure way of tranſporting the Pittſburgh Gazette to the ſubſcribers on Youghiogany, Peter's creek, Mingo creek and Pigeon creek. The ſubſcriber alſo purpoſes, by the aſſiſtance of his neighbours, to erect at his land- ing a large ſtore houſe for the reception of c produce, &c. for the public good.

Bell-Mont, Auguſt 30. JOHN M'DON

NDON, June 13.

om Peterſbury received by a merchant in ſs, "It is now certain that a war with the empire is unavoidable; for we have juſt that our ambaſſador has privately left Conſtan- e, and is arrived at Vienna; where he will ſtop time to aſſiſt our ambaſſador there, in negociat- a treaty between the empreſs and the emperor, by nich he will engage to aſſiſt the empreſs with a cer- ain number of troops in caſe ſhe ſhall enter into a war with the Turks; every preparation is making for it, and we have the moſt powerful fleet of men of war ready for ſea that ever we had before."

Authentic accounts from Vienna, dated May 10, declare, that the ſieur Patracki had, on the 20th of April laſt, been publicly beheaded. His body was expoſed three days on a platform, and then ſold by the executioner to his friends. A paper declaring he had robbed the public treaſury, and committed other acts of enormity, was exhibited upon his breaſt. The unfortunate man had been a great favorite with the late grand vizier, and had been employed in the firſt department of finance, as well as the mint, for upwards of 18 years. He was a native of Poland, and had changed from the Chriſtian to the Mahometan religion.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, May 4.

"One of the ſecretaries of his highneſs the prince of Albania, had taken up, in the name of his maſter, goods to the value of between four and five thouſand florins, of ſeveral merchants of this city, whom the prince had never ſeen nor known. That ſecretary having abſconded, the merchants whom he had cheated, grounding themſelves on their rights as citizens, one of them thought proper to arreſt the prince himſelf, in quality of a ſtranger. Notice was given to his highneſs that he would be arreſted. He foreſaw all the inconveniences attached to confinement, but fearing to commit his name and reputation by his departure, he thought it would be better for him to ſacrifice his liberty to his honor, and to remain expoſed to his arreſt.

"The prince was arreſted at the French Theatre, the 7th of April, at nine o'clock at night. He was conducted to a private apartment. He ſent for M. Ploos Van Amſtel, a lawyer of great reputation, who ſettled the affair, and the prince recovered his liberty, by abandoning to the uſurer merchant and his followers, a chain and a Chriſt of gold.

"No ſooner had the prince got out of this hobble, than he was again appriſed that the other creditors of his ſecretary had thoughts of troubling him again.----- "Let them arreſt me," replied the prince couragiouſly, "I will ſtay; I will ſee what will be the acknowledgment and the reward with which the republic of Holland will pay my ſervices, after her reſolution of the 28th of December, 1784, and that of the 11th of January, 1786, ſigned Eſtevenon and Fagal."

"He was told that the maſter of the houſe in which he lodged was a traitor; that though he called himſelf a Roman Catholic, he would for money permit to be arreſted in his houſe not only the four patriarchs of the Greek orthodox church, but even God himſelf. "Let them arreſt me," anſwered the prince again; let me be conducted to the town houſe; if I am delivered up by my hoſt, I ſhall be ſafer there than in the houſe of a rogue!"

Extract of a letter, dated Amſterdam, May 29.

"The foreigner who ſtiled himſelf prince of Albania, and who being arreſted for debt, had, in a very curious memorial, claimed the aſſiſtance of the ſtates-general, as a recompence for ſuppoſed ſervices, is no more. Having been transferred from the civil to the criminal goal upon ſuſpicion, he found means to anticipate the hand of juſtice, though the greateſt care had been taken previous to his confinement to ſearch his pockets, &c. that he might carry no concealed means of deſtruction. He has effected his raſh purpoſe, by tearing the artery in his left arm with the tongue of a ſmall belt buckle. His body is now expoſed to view in the hoſpital here. The reaſon of his being transferred among the malefactors was, a ſtrong ſuſpicion that he was the identical Zanowich, who by the frauds practiſed upon Chomel and Jordon, had like to have occaſioned an open rupture between this republic and that of Venice. The deſperate end of the culprit, ſeems to juſtify the ſurmiſe, or at leaſt to indicate, that the conſciouſneſs of his being guilty of ſome other crime, cognizable by the laws, the rigor of which he had no hopes to eſcape, made him reſolve upon ſo attrocious a deed."

We are informed by letters from Marſeilles, of the following inſtance of ſavage barbarity in a ſuicide. A Mr. Berthe, brother to the late French poet of that name, and collector of the taxes in the above city, finding that his accounts were in the utmoſt confuſion, took the deſperate reſolution of making away with himſelf. To fulfil the ſeil purpoſe, he firſt ſhot himſelf through the head, but the balls not having diſpatched himſelf quick enough, he next cut his throat, and miſſing the windpipe, finiſhed the horrid ſcene by ſtabbing himſelf to the heart. He leaves behind a wife and ſix children in the utmoſt want and miſery.

A remarkable curioſity was ſold 2 days ago at the ducheſs of Portland's muſeum; it was a bible in eighteens, belonging to queen Elizabeth, with ſix prayers beautifully written in ſix different languages by the queen's own hand. This precious morceaux was knocked down for one hundred and ſix pounds!

* * *

Pittſburgh, July 10, 1786.

THE Partnerſhip of CRAIG, BAYARD, & Co. having diſſolved the 1ſt inſtant; all perſons indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to ſettle the ſame with DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors, at Pittſburgh; who are fully authoriſed and empowered to receive and diſcharge them; and all Perſons who have Claims againſt the ſaid CRAIG, BAYARD & Co. are deſired to apply for ſettlement as aforeſaid.

Their Country Cuſtomers are hereby informed, that PRODUCE will be taken in diſcharge of their Debts at the Caſh Price, if delivered on or before the 1ſt day of October next; and all Accounts that are not diſcharged on or before that Time, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without reſpect of Perſons: they therefore hope, from the indulgence already given, ſuch diſagreeable meaſures will be avoided.

GINGSENG.

A QUANTITY of good GINSENG wanted by the ſubſcribers, for which a generous Price will be allowed in Merchandize.

It muſt not be dried in an oven, or in any manner that will dry it too quickly: the roots muſt be kept as whole as poſſible.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors.
Pittſburgh, July 28, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.

Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c. &c. Pittſburgh, July 28.

To FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of of the County of Weſtmoreland.

THE ſubſcriber intends offering himſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's Office the enſuing Election; he therefore ſolicits the Votes and Intereſt of the Electors of the ſaid County, and his endeavours ſhall not be wanting to merit their favor.

SAMUEL SAMPLE.
Pittſburgh, Auguſt 18, 1786.

Pittſburgh, July 28, 1786.

The following Blanks are for ſale

at the PRINTING-OFFICE, viz.

Declarations
Bonds and Judgments
Arbitration Bonds
Powers of Attorney
Apprentices Indentures
Servants Indentures
Warrants,
Summonſes, &c.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26, 1786.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber ſome years ago executed a bond to Simons and Campbell, when trading at Pittſburgh; and whereas the ſaid bond, ſince the date thereof, has been by different payments fully paid and ſatisfied, as will appear by ſundry receipts; three hundred pounds in final ſettlements, being paid to Mr. Simons about ſix weeks ago, upon which payment a balance of fifteen pounds is due from the ſaid Simons to the ſubſcriber; and as they have commenced a ſuit againſt him, and the bond being in the hands of Mr. Campbell, at the Falls of the Ohio, this is to forwarn any perſon or perſons to take an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as it would be the higheſt injuſtice to the ſubſcriber as he means to litigate the ſuit agreeable to the juſtice and laws of his country.

JAMES ELLIOTT.

Pittſburgh, July 28

Juſt received from Philadelphia, and to be ſold by

Wilſon & Wallace,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet next door to Mr. David Duncan's Tavern, the following GOODS, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for good Merchantable Flour, Beef Cattle, Butter or Caſh.

SUPERFINE, ſecond & coarſe broadcloths
Halfthicks of the firſt quality,
Corduroys
Velvets and velverets,
Beſt beaver fuſtian,
Ditto beaver pillow,
Cotton denims
Jeans of the firſt quality,
Dimities, Marſeilles quilting,
Sattinetts of all kinds,
Everlaſtings,
Fine Iriſh and coarſe linens of the beſt quality,
Cambrics, lawns, & muſlins,
Gauzes of all kinds,
Modes and ſattins,
Tickens, ſtriped & plain,
Common fuſtians,
Apron and narrow check,
Striped Holland,
Coffee Mills,
Teſtaments, Bibles, ſpelling book & primers.
Shalloons, duroys, durants, moreens, calimancoes, taboreens & camblets,
A general Aſſortment of Pewter Diſhes, Plates, &c.
Beſt India & Romal handkerchiefs,
Cotton Romals ditto
Beſt Barcelona ditto
Ribbands of all kinds
Quality bindings
Tully and lettered garters
Fine nuns thread
Scotch ditto
Coloured threads of all kinds
Chintzes of beſt quality
Calico of different kinds
Flannels
Mens and womens white thread and cotton hoſe
Mens brown ditto
Stampt cotton and croſsbarr'd handkerchiefs
Groceries of all kinds
Croſs-cut ſaws
Carpenters & wheelrights axes
Waggoners tools
Womens ſhoes and ſhoe-heels
Hand, tenor and compaſs ſaws
Frying pans,
Duſt and ſhoe bruſhes
Wool cards
Drinking glaſſes
Flint ware of all kinds
Wafers, ſealing wax and inkpowder
Writing paper
Ink ſtands
Pen & pocket knives
Deſk furniture
Tea table locks
Snaffle & curb bridle bitts
Saddlery of different kinds
Sewing ſilk
Sciſſars
Thimbles, mens & womens
Shoemakers tools of different kinds
Fine Holland tapes
Fur and wool hats black & white
Nankeens
Sickles & Scythes
Tin kettles & cups
Powder & lead.
Salt

With many Articles too tedious to enumerate.

HAVING given two bonds to Thomas Nicholſon, each for the ſum of twenty-ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four-pence: one payable on the firſt day of September, 1786, the other on the firſt day of September, 1787; and having received no conſideration for the ſaid bonds, it is not my intention to pay them; therefore forbid any one to take an aſſignment of them: alſo, a note of three pounds thirteen ſhillings.

WILLIAM MARTIN.
Weſtmoreland county, Auguſt 20, 1786.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the ſixth inſtant from the ſubſcriber an Iriſh ſervant, named Charles Jordan, 20 years of age, five feet ſix or eight inches high, ſhort, black hair, round face, knock-kneed, large flat feet, has an old ſore on the ſole of one foot; took with him a ſtraw hat, an old blue coat, linen hunting ſhirt, three coarſe ſhirts, pair coarſe trowſers, pair back plush breeches, pair worſted ſtockings, a pair of coarſe ſhoes; whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that the owner near the forks of Cheat may get him, ſhall be paid the above reward and reaſonable expences, by

JOHN WILSON.
Fayette county, Auguſt 12.

N. B. If taken out of this ſtate Thirty Dollars reward.

To the Farmers in Waſhington

and Weſtmoreland Counties,

THAT a ROPE WORK is intended to be ſoon erected at Pittſburgh, when HEMP will be wanted, and a generous price given for the ſame by HUGH ROSS, merchant, at ſaid place, who intends to have for ſale a quantity of HEMP SEED before the ſewing ſeaſon of that article comes on.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 20.

An Apprentice wanted by the

Printers hereof, Auguſt 24.

TTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL *and* JOSEPH HALL, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry, where* Subſcriptions, (at 17/6 per
um.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its differnt Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*---ADVER-
EMENTS not exceeding a Square are inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are
d in proportion.